NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Vol. XXXIV No. 10,583.

WASHINGTON.

THE PASSAGE OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL. AN INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT TO REMEDY AN ABUSE IN THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE-MR. BROMBERG DENOUNCES THE REPORT OF THE ALABAMA COMMITTEE-A VICTORY FOR THE ENGRAVING BUREAU OF THE TREASURY-GEN. BUTLER'S PET JOB DEFEATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill at about 4 o'clock this morning, having acted upon some of the most important paragraphs contained in it after midnight, and when barely a quorum of members were present. At about 1 o'clock Mr. Loughridge moved an amendment providing for an examination of the plans and specifications of all public buildings now in course of construction for the purpose of ascertaining if the completion of any of them according to those plans will involve the expenditure of a larger sum of money than the limit of cost now fixed by law. The amendment further provided for a modification of plans of public buildings to bring their cost within the legal limit, or when this is impossible, a suspension of work. One of the worst abuses under the late administration of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department grew out of an almost utter disregard for the limitations Congress put upon the cost of public buildings. When Congress has appropriated money for the purchase of a site for a new public building, and provided that the cost of the building shall not exceed half a million of dollars, it has been customary for the Supervising Architect to prepare the plan with very little regard for the limitation. The result has been that when the full amount authorized by law has been expended, the building has been only half or two-thirds completed, and Congress is either obliged to appropriate money to finish the building, or leave it in a condition in which it is of no use, but rather a source of expense to the Government. Mr. Longhridge's amendment proposed to put a stop to this abuse by taking immediate steps to bring the cost of all of these public buildings within the legal limit of cost, but the House was in no mood for any such salutary measure as this and would not entertain it for a moment. THE ALABAMA REPORT DENOUNCED.

When the paragraph appropriating money to defray the expenses of the Executive Department was reached, Mr. Bromberg moved, pro forma, to strike it out, in order to say a word in regard to the report of the majority of the Alabama Committee. He said that the report of that Committee represented the people of his State as almost savages, and he doubted the good taste of celebrating the Centennial at all if the statements he had referred to were true. But turning aside from that question, be wished to remind the House that the bill now under consideration contained an appropriation for a hospital in the District of Columbia for colored people. Why, he asked, are not colored people admitted into the hospitals where white patients are treated? In Mobile, he added, eight years ago, at a time when negro suffrage was as unpopular among the Republicans as among the Democrats, an appropriation was made for a city hospital and for furnishing it, and black patients had always been admitted to it, placed in the same clean beds, and cared for by the same kind sisters. These people had done this wholly unconscious that they were doing any-thing to be commended for, and yet this same people were described by the majority of the Alabama Committee as little better than savages. He closed by denouncing that report in the strongest terms.

Several years ago an act was passed forbidding the exhibition in the Capitol of works of art belonging to private individuals; but this law has every year been persistently disregarded. At each session of Congress some artist who is under the patronage of some influential representative, brings a picture or a statue here and puts it up in the rotunda or in the old House of Representatives and begins to lebby for its sale, generally with good success and work. The Joint Committee on the Library attempted to amend the Sundry Civil bill by inserting an order for the architect of the capitol extension to see that this law was carried out, but of course it

THE PRINTING OF NOTES AND BONDS. One of the most important sections of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was that relating to the printing of United States notes and bonds. A continual contest has been going on for years between the bank-note engraving companies and the Eugraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. Early in Grant's administration the Joint Committee on Retrenchment made a most thorough investigation of the whole subject of printing securities, and recommended that at least three impressions should be made on every note or bond, two of which should be made outside of the Department and by separate companies. This was done for several years; but recently the Engraving and Printing Bureau has been doing more and more of the work in the Department. To this the bank note engraving companies object, and during the present Winter a long investigation has been made by the Committee on Banking and Currency, which has resulted in two reports. The majority report, submitted by William Walter Phelps, ordered the printing to be done as recommended by the Joint Committee on Retrenchment; that is, it required two of the three impressions to be made outside of the Department. The minority report, represented by Mr. Maynard, required one of the three impres sions to be done by private establishments. The arguments in favor of doing a part of the work outside of the Department are numerous, but the

strongest are that it is more economical and safer. The Superintendent of the Printing and Engraving Bureau has admitted that the expense of doing this work in the Department is about 30 per cent greater than doing it by the bank note companies, but claims that this difference is made up by the fact that the Department Bureau has no rent and other expenses to pay, which the bank note companies have to meet, forgetting apparently that the building occupied is a very expensive one, and that the Government-loses interest on the capital invested, a larger sum than the rest would amount to. In the matter of security it is generally conceded that there is much less danger of any unauthorized issue of notes or bonds where the plates and dies are held by three independent establishments than when they are all in the custody of one. As there was no possibility of passing a separate bill on this subject so late in the session, it was decided to settle the question by a section in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. A majority of the Appropriations Committee agreed with the majority of the Banking and Currency Committee, and inserted in the bill a provision that two of the three impressions on National bank currency should be made outside of the Dapartment. The subject was reached at about 2 o'clock this morning, and was discussed, in all, about half an hour. Mr. Hunton of Virginia offered a substitute for the paragraph in the bill providing that one or more impressions may be done outside of the Department, thus leaving it in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury whether he will have any of the impressions done by private ompanies, or all of them made in the Department. This was ageed to in Committee of the Whole, and afterward in the House, where the vote on the substitute was 94 in the affirmative and 52 in the negative. This is a great victory for Mr. McCartee's

MR. BUTLER'S LITTLE JOB DEPEATED. When the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported to the House at about 3 o'clock this morning, Mr. Garfield called for a separate vote on Mr. Butler's little ich to nev some friend of his for evidence to defeat fraudulent claims against the Government. The amendment was defeated on a division, and tellers were ordered. The Speaker appointed Mr. Butler as one of the tellers, but be asked to be excused, and while the

vote was being counted, walked up and down the aisles urging members to vote for his amendment. Then he took his stand by the side of the tellers, and as members came up to vote he ascertained on which side they were, and if they were against his job he induced some of them to refrain from voting. The appropriation was defeated-Yeas, 68; Nays, 77. Then Mr. Butler moved to reconsider, and while he was acting as one of the tellers was continually muttering remarks in regard to the action of the House on his amendment. Then he tried to defeat the bill by calling for the reading of the engrossed bill, objecting to printing the bill, and in other ways. He was very angry, and took no pains to conceal it. The House adjourned at about 4 o'clock a. m.

A NEW OCCASION OF HEAVY EXPENDITURE. THE BILL FOR EXTRA BOUNTIES PASSES THE SEN-ATE-MR. LOGAN'S SUCCESS IN THE CHARACTER OF THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER-THE SECRE-TARY OF THE TREASURY AUTHORIZED TO MAKE

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1
WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Logan's pet scheme of self-glorification through the bill for the equalization of bounties of soldiers, came up in the Senate to-day, and was passed by the casting vote of the Vice-President. The principal opposition to the bill arose from the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury had no funds to expend for that purpose. But this was a triffing objection to Mr. Logan whose ends were sufficiently served by being allowed to exhibit himself as the friend of the soldier. The occasion was a favorable one: sympathy was on Mr. Logan's side, and under its inspiring stimulus he declared his bodily ability to stand in his place and appeal for justice even though every other Senator should prove dire lict in his duty. This was a safe position to take, since any Senator assailing it would be subjected to an avalanche of patriotic declamation, and would incur the odium inevitable in opposing any scheme for the benefit of the soldiers or their families. Mr. Sherman did, however, oppose the measure, and asserted at the same time that he was willing to go quite as far as any man in gratitude to those who did their country such good service; but he was unwilling, in view of the fact that the Government had violated no pledge, to go any deeper into mire of dent for any purpose at present.

The bill as it came from the House provided for an expenditure of about \$20,000,000. One section of it provided that any bounty given to soldiers by their States, should be deducted from that given by the Government. This provision was manifestly unjust, in that it made a discrimination among the receivers of bounty, and said in effect that if the State had chosen to offer additional inducements to men to enlist, that extra allowance should be taken from them by the Government. The cancellation of this section, of course, largely increases the amount to be paid out, and if the tariff bill passes, the amount of revenue to be derived from it may need to be immediately turned over to the fund for the equalization of bounties. The means of carrying out this programme were not considered by Mr. Logan, and it was left for Mr. Edmunds to provide for authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow money to pay this new demand upon the

NO FEDERAL MEDDLING IN ARKANSAS.

THE HOUSE DEBATE-JUDGE POLAND'S POSITION-DOUBTS AS TO THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE-AD-MIRABLE SPEECH OF MR. SCUDDER-SUBSEQUENT ADDRESSES TO EMPTY BENCHES-EVENING SESSION - JUDGE POLAND'S SPEECH AND

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Judge Poland's last of ficial act is one with which he may be proud to end his career in Congress, which is, on the whole, unexceptionably honorable. At a period wh and personal considerations seem to govern the actions of so many men in political life, it is especially gratifying to see a man rise above the low plane on which the most of his party associates stand, and at the same time display an ability and influence suf ficent to carry his party with him, even against its will. That is just what Judge Poland, ably seconded by his associates of the majority of the Arkansas Committee, has done to-day A week ago, before the House had become demoralized by the contest over the Force bill, or Mr. Kellogg had been "recognized" as Governor of Louisiana, the friends of the legal Government in Arkansas, and those who looked upon the policy of the President, as set forth in his remarkable message on this subject with alarm, were reasonably confident that the Poland resolution would pass the House, provided a square vote upon it could be reached. But after the astonishing result of those contests, great doubt arese as to the future, and even as late as yesterday and this morning. it seemed as though any little incident might turn the scale one way or the other. So sure were leaders on both sides of victory, that no objection to pass ing to the consideration of the Arkansas question was interposed from any source.

The first speech was made by Mr. Scudder of New York, a man who has not heretofore obtruded himself upon the attention of the House, but who long ago won the reputation of being an industrious and exceptionably able representative, who did well any work to which he was assigned. His this afternoon surprised all hearers. Delivered in a quiet but no less effective manner, it was listened to with closest attention, especially by Republicans. His review of the whole question was so clear and his arguments so conclusive, that those who supported Judge Poland's resolutions were greatly encouraged, and those in the gallery who were listening with unusual attention, were largely won to that side. Mr. Scudder was followed by Mr. Ward of Illinois, the mover of the minority resolu tion, who made a very earnest and excited speech. A few of the Republicans listened to him but the dinner hour was approaching and as no vote was to be taken before evening many went away, and of those who remained not a few engaged in conversation. The third speech was made by Mr. Taylor of Ohio, also a member of the Committee; but he was more unfortunate even than Mr. Ward in the time during which he was obliged to take the floor. Although he was surrounded by an inspiring array of empty benches, even this did not detract from the clearness and force of his arguments, nor the effective manner in which they were put forth. A short speech in favor of Mr. Brooks, by Mr. Tremain, closed the afternoon session. The evening session opened with Judge Poland on the floor and with an hour before him in which to

close the debate. Many of the members bad not returned from their dinners, but the galleries were crowded, and Representatives as they came in took seats near the speaker, and without exception gave him their andivided attention. By 8 o'clock seats on the Republican side of the chamber were well filled, and scores of those entitled to the privileges of the floor crowded the space in front of the Speaker's desk, and that beyond the bar was packed

half a dozen deep. The scene was a very impressive one as reviewed from the gallery. In the center of it stood Judge Poland, always a striking, figure, and especially so to-night as he towered above the black mass of mer about him. As he passed from one point of his subject to another it became more and more apparent that he was winning the House to his side. His references to the character of the men who were pressing for Brooks's recognition, beginning with the

Rev. Gov. Brooks, who, he said, went through the State in the canvass of 1872 like a red cross, and to that model judge who he had heard was known among profane men as "Poker Jack," were particularly bappy, and again and again put the House in a roar of laughter. His arguments were compact, directed in every case to the point he was describing, and wholly unanswerable. In closing Mr. Poland referred indirectly to the prevalent report that other influences than those of a partisan character were operating against the resolution. To those who were influenced by the lower and baser motives he

would not speak. They had no right here.

Judge Poland's speech is universally admitted both by friends and opponents to have been by far the most effective speech made on the floor of the House this session. After Judge Poland closed, he at once called for a vote on Mr. Ward's substitute. Mr. Butler complained that he had been given no time. Judge Poland replied that he could say nothing to the members in a public speech which he had not already said to them in private. The interest during the calling of the roll on Mr. Ward's substitute, both on the floor and in the galleries, was intense, but before one half of the vote had been recorded, it was evident that Judge Poland's triumph was complete. The result was that 80 members voted for Ward's resolution, and 153 against. This action is universally admitted to be the most important that has been taken by the present Congress, and may be regarded as a rebuke to the President for depending on such men as Alexander R. Shepherd for advice in grave mat-

CONGRESS WITNESSES TO BE "PROTECTED." REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ARREST OF THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE-NO ACTION RE-QUIRED IN THIS CASE, AS THE WITNESS MADE NO APPLICATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE HOUSE-A GENERAL LAW NEEDED-A BILL "FOR THE PROTECTION OF WITNESSES" PASSES THE

WASHINGTON, March 2.-Judge E. R. Hoar preented to the House to-day the report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the arrest of the editor of THE TRIBUNE in Washington, a few weeks ago, at the instance of Ex-Gov. Shepherd. The following is the report in full:

The Select Committee to whom was referred the intion of the House adopted on the 19th of January,

ution of the House adopted on the 19th of Jahuary, 1919, is follows:
Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the speaker to inquire whether the privileres of this House have been tipated by the arrest and detention of Whitelaw Read of New York at the nat of Alexander E. Shepherd, while said Reid was within the District of Columbia, under the subpers of a Committee of this floure, authorized to send for persons and papers, and for the purpose of attending and returning as witness before said Committee, and that hey consider and report whether any, and what logistation is necessary or expedient for the protection of witnesses coming in the District by writer of dither House of Coarress:
have considered the matters referred to them, and enough I appeared that the attendance of Whitelaw

have considered the matters referred to them, and report. It appeared that the attendance of Whitelaw Reid was required before the Committee on Ways and Means as a witness upon an investigation ordered by this House, in which that Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers. He attended accordingly, and after his examination, but before a reasonable time had been afforded for his return to his home in New-York, he was arrested and held to ball under a criminal prosecution for a libel, and a summons to appear in civil suit for a libel was also served upon him. He was not arrested on the civil suit, and has made no application for the protection of the House or for their interference in his belief. We are of opinion that his arrest upon half. We are of opinion that his arrest upon erminal process was lawful, and that if he was entitled to exemption from the service of civil process he can assert his privilege, if he is disposed to do so, before which such process was made returnable. There is, therefore, nothing in the case of Mr. Reid which requires

which sich process was made retunded. Therefore, nothing in the case of Mr. Reid which requires the action of the House.

Upon the second branch of the resolution we find that by the settled parliamentary law of England, a witness—whether in attendance upon either branch of Congress or a committee thereof, with power to send for persons and papers, whether regularly summoned or attending voluntarily upon notice and request—is privileged from arrest, except in cases of tecason, felony or urachl of the peace. This exception is held to include all indictable crimes and oftenses; but this is an open question, whether the witness coming within the jurisdiction of a State or of the District, and one amenable to the service of process by reason of his personal presence is protected against service of a civil process upon him which does not require his arrest or detention. Different courts of highly respectable authority have made opposing decisions upon the question. We are not aware that it has ever been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the uncertainty that exists upon the subject we are unauimously of opinion that it should be settled by legislation, and that the better reason is in favor of extending the protection. It is important to have the attendance of witnesses before committees of Congress, whose duty it is to examine them, made as easy and safe as is consistent with the ordinary administration of justice. Congress has power to compete citizens of the United States to come into the District as witnesses from the most distant States and Territories. It is not reasonable or just that a person thus brought within the jurisdiction of the District Court should have his civil rights affected injuriously, as obviously may be if he thereby be compelled to transfer the defense of a civil suit to a distant forum, and thus be subjected to a serious inconvenience and expense. The liability of such a result might often deter witnesses from attending, or induce them to evade summons. As far as civil rights are concerned, we think the witness brought into the District by a superior power should not be regarded as within it for any other purpose than that of giving his testimony, and that he should not have the condition changed to his prejudice on that account. We therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying bill. For the Committee. the passage of the accompanying bill. For the Committee passage of the accompanying bill. For the Committee passage of the accompanying bill. A BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF WITNESSES BEFORE

A BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF WITNESSES BEFORE
CONGRESS.

A BILL to provide for the protection of witnesses required to attend
before either branen of Congress or a committee of the same.
But encoded by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assentieful. That no person minimal continuous continuities, in Congress assentieful. That no person minimal continuous continuities of Congress or a committee
thereof, or who shall come into the District or Columbia to attend
as a witness, shall while coming or attending or during a reasonable
time for his return after rive of any civil process upon him within
easter be only on any claim or cause of action arising to force his coming into the District as such witness, os a thereby to give any Court of
the said District jurisdiction over him his any suit at law or is equity.

The bill was passed by the House on a division by

tellers, the vote standing 131 in the affirmative and 33 in the negative. Among those who voted in the negative were Messrs. B. F. Butler, Parker of Missouri, Cessna, Wilber, Lowe, Negley, Platt of New-York, Barry, Sheats, Tremain, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Kellenger, Lewis, Parsons, Smith of North Carolina, and Lynch.

TAX AND TARIFF IN THE SENATE. LONG DEBATE-WIDELY DIVERGENT VIEWS ELICITED-THE "STAND-AND-DELIVER" ARGU-MENT-OPPOSITION OF REPUBLICAN AS WELL AS DEMOCRATIC SENATORS-THE TOBACCO SECTION

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The tariff bill was the subject of debate in the Senate yesterday, and prominent Senators on both sides have expressed their views upon it. A great amount of opposition has been manifested to it. Mr. Sherman led with an attack upon each section in order. He opposed the whole bill, and could find nothing in it to speak favorably of, yet he would make no amendnents to it for fear of imperiling its sufety He thought the measure wrong, but did not have th courage to use any effective means to defeat it. He very aptly said that we were told to stand and deliver or die, as from the lateness of the session we must accept this bill or nothing. For weeks both Houses have been wasting time foolishly in a contest on political measures, and within three days of the end of the session the most important subject upon which there can be legislation is brought forward, and a vote upon it is to be forced without consideration, because it may fail if

Mr. Logan made a very sensible speech, urging that the expenditures of the Government be rereduced to meet the revenues of the country, and that the work on public buildings be stopped rather than additional taxation should be resorted The same ideas were expressed by others on the Republican side, and the most effective speeches have been made in opposition to it. An amendment providing for the tax on tobacco to be levied only upon tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act was adopted by a vote of 28 to 26. An amendment for a tax on tea of 10 cents and coffee 2 cents was offered.

The adoption of the amendment in regard to tonee Berenth Page

ALBANY.

upon his table, said: "I have the Supply bill there; THE COSTIGAN BILL IN THE SENATE. CONJECTURED POSITION OF SENATOR WOODIN-AN ADVERSE REPORT EXPECTED FROM THE COM-

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—Senator Woodin's posiion on the Costigan bill has been the subject of some gossip, to which his expected return to-morrow will doubtless put an end, He is not yet sufficiently recovered to take his place in the Senate, and will probably remain only long enough to dispose of the bills accumulated before the Committee on Cities. Those who are best informed as to his opinions deny that Senator Woodin entertains any friendly feeling toward the Costigan bill, and it is now thought likely that one of the first acts of the Committee will be to present an adverse report been rumored, embodying to some extent at least the suggestions which are believed to have emanated from the Governor during the debate on the bill in the Assembly. Republicans are as emphatic as ever in their predictions that the bill cannot pass, and the fact that it will need four Republican votes may be said almost to verify these predictions beforehand. The four Senators who are supposed to be most likely to favor the bill will, it is believed, hardly venture to vote for it, whatever their secret sympathies may be.

THE APPROPRIATION RILL IN THE HOUSE. THE BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING-MORE THAN TEN MILLION DOLLARS APPROPRIATED, BUT NOT MORE THAN TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS

TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION-GENERAL LEGIS-FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, March 2 .- The principal work of the

Legislature to-day was the progress made by the

Assembly in going through the Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and ordering it to a third reading. No amendments of importance were made. The sum total of the appropriations is \$10,349,655, but the greater part of these are appropriations rather in form than in fact, the money merely passing formally through the Treasury. Probably the sums to be raised by taxation will not exceed \$2,500,000. Among the principal items of the bill are the following: For the investment of contributions to the Sinking Fund and payment of interest on the State indebtedness, \$4,260,000; Common Schools, \$2,712,000; State Prisons, \$800,000; pay of

members of the Legislature, \$330,000; the Supreme Court, \$250,600; Court of Appeals, \$89.100; Executive Department, \$33,200; office of Secretary of State, \$25,500; Controller's office, \$35,600; State Treasurer's office, \$12,800; office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$18,000. Considerable discussion was called out by the appropriation for the National Guard, Mr. Dessar, who has evidently begun his campaign for a seat in the next Senate. taking a prominent part in opposition. Gen. Husted explained that the State Military Association had caused a bill to be prepared, now before the Legislature, abolishing the exemption of members of the National Guard from taxation. This was favored by the members generally of the National Guard, and would undoubtedly become a law. It would result in covering about \$200,000 into the Treasury of the State, and certainly it was not asking too much that, by way of return for this surrender, the State should take some interest in her citizen soldiery, and make its organization, in fact, a National Guard. The additional appropriation was greatly needed to increase the efficiency of the National Guard, for the establishment of rifle ranges throughout the State, and other necessary purposes. It was desired to make the standard of efficiency in future not so much the ability to make fine parades and dress well, as the ability to shoot well. This was the

object of the rifle ranges, and their service in in-

creasing the excellence of the militia organizations

had been amply demonstrated. The amount asked

for was not extravagant. The State of Connecticut

appropriates \$200,000 for a National Guard which

consists of only four regiments, and there is no

complaint that the money is wasted. The appropria-

tion was finally approved. In the Senate Senator Fox introduced a bill providing for the consolidation of the offices of Controller and Chamberlain of the City of New-York, with a salary of \$10,000, and providing for the election of a Controller in 1876. Another bill, introduced by the same Senator, provides for the election of Aldermen in New-York by Assembly Districts. The bill directs that at the next general State election in November, 1875, there shall be elected in each Assembly District in New-York one Alderman. These Aldermen shall take office on the first Monday of January, 1876; those elected from Assembly Dis tricts with an even numerical designation shall hold office for one year; those elected from Assembly Districts with an odd numerical designation shall hold office for two years. At the November election in 1876 one Alderman shall be elected in each of the even numerical districts to hold office for two years; and at the election in 1877 one Alderman shall be elected in each of the odd numerical districts to hold office for the same length of time. The Aldermanic salary is fixed at \$3,000, and the Aldermen are to exercise all the powers of Supervisors. Senator Fox also offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing for a general and uniform system of elections for towns and cities in conformity with the requirements of the amended Constitution. The bill amending the act enabling resident aliens to hold

THE SUPPLY BILL INVESTIGATION.

real estate, and the bill providing for the appoint-

ment of a reporter of the Supreme Court, were

FURTHER STATEMENTS BY SENATOR WOOD COR-ROBORATED BY SENATOR SELKREG, COL. DE KAY, CONTROLLER HOPKINS, AND THE ENGROSSING CLERK-CONTRADICTION BY GEN. BATCHELLER OF SENATOR WOOD'S FORMER TESTIMONY.

ALBANY, March 2 .- Further testimony has been taken before the Senate Committee of Investiga tion as to the alleged improper insertion of the item of the salary of the new Capitol Superintendent in the Supply bill of 1874.

Senator Selkreg testified: I was one of the Senate Finance Committee, and one of the Senate Conference Committee on the Supply bill of 1874. The bill, as it passed the Assembly, appropriated \$1,500,000 for the new Capitol; the principal contest in the Conference Comnittee was as to the amount of the appropriation, and the superintency of the work; finally Mr. Weed drew and handed to Mr. Wood a compromise; Senator Wood promise was finally agreed upon and adopted; the Conference Committee adjourned about 8 p. m of April 29; when the conference had closed it had not occurred to me about the salary of the Superintendent of the new Capitol, because the Senate had fixed that salary by its action. Senator Wood came into the Senate next morning, and brought in the Conference Committee's report and laid it down for me to sign, mentioning at the same time that the salary of the Superintendent of the new Capitol had seen inserted, to which I assented. The question of salary of the Superintendent of the Capitol was never spoken of within my knowledge or hearing in the Conerence Committee; and, so far as I am concerned, was an oversight that it was not acted upon whou we acted upon the other provisions. Had my attention been called to it, I should have insisted upon it. The Schate, it seemed to me, had acted for us, and its action was unanimous; and when Senator Wood mentioned that the salary had been inserted it was fixed in me mind at \$10,000 just as permanently as anything can b Senator Wood an I myself constituted a majority of the

senate portion of the Conference Committee. Sonator D. P. Wood was recalled, and testified: On the afterness of Saturday, the second day after the

suppose it is right to sign it, is it not?" I answered, "I presume so, though I have not compared it to see if it is correctly engrossed, but will do so, if you desire." He replied, "I wish you would." I at once made an appointment with Col. De Kay, the Governor's Secretary. to assist me in comparing it on the next day, at my room. Controller Hopkins was present at the time, and left with me, and on the way out expressed a desire to about some things in it. I proposed we should go over it that evening. Immediately after tea the Controller and myself communiced comparing the reën-grossed bill with the Conference Committee's report;

journment of the Legislature, when being in the Execu-

Controller and myself commonced comparing the reengrossed bill with the Conference Committee's report; in the new Capitol item we found the salary clause of the Superintendent omitted in the reëngrossed bill. I at once said: "I can understand how this error occurred." I then stated to them that the item was inserted in the Conference Committee's report by myself and Gen. Batcheller after the report had been completed by the clerks, and that I omitted to attach a copy of it to the old engrossed bill; and that I had no doubt the engrossing clerk had reëngrossed the bill from the old engrossed bill; without referring to the Conference Committee's report, as he should have done. Col. De Kay took the bill and Conference report with him. The next morning I was called to the Executive Chamber. I The Governor, Controller and De Kay, were there. The errors were examined by the Governor, and appeared clearly to be clerical errors in reëngrossing. The Governor remarked that he could not sign the bill until it was made as it passed the Legislature. The engrossing clerk of the House was sent for, who brought with him the old engrossed bill, to which we had attached copies of the amendments contained in the conference report. It showed that the error in relation to the Capitol Superintendent's salary, was made in consequence of following the old engrossed bill, to which no copy of the item in the Conference Committee's report had been attached.

Col. De Kay, Controller Hopkins, and James O. Fanning the engrossing clerk, corroborated the testimony of Senator Wood.

Gen. Batcheller was then sworn: Was Chairman of the committee, had expressed an opinion as to the matter before them.

Mr. Batcheller was then sworn: Was Chairman of the

Mr. Batcheller was then sworn: Was Chairman of the

tee, had expressed an opinion as to the matter before them.

Mr. Batcheller was then sworn: Was Chairman of the Assembly Conference Committee last year; had no personal knowledge of the inserting in the Supply bill a clause to pay the Superintendent of the Capitol \$10,000 a year; a messenger came to him (Batcheller) last year, and said Senator Wood wasted to see him after a while; he went to Wood's room after the messenger had returned a second time for him. [Witness here read his testimony given at the hearing before the Assembly Judiciary Committee.] Wood did not write anything while he (Mr. Batcheller) was in his (Wood's) room; was not in the room more than two or three minutes. He recollected very distinctly that Mr. Weed of his Committee had suggested a plan for a compromise between the conflicting wishes of the different Committees; was confident that nothing was add by Mr. Wood that morning to him about the salary of the Superintendent. The opinion of his Committee was that the Commissioners would fix upon the Superintendent's salary. The Senate Committee was determined upon the quagstion of abolishing the Capitol Commissioners, and he was amazed when he saw the Item of salary in the bill. His Committee was an independent Committee, and he took no liberties with it. He could not have said that "he answered for his Committee." The bill which was sertified to by the Speaker and President of the Senate. He signed it without looking at it. He had never agreed upon any salary to any of the superintendents. Various sums were surgested. He was positive that Senator Wood never spoke to him about the salary of the Superintendents. Various sums were surgested. He was positive that Senator Wood never spoke to him about the salary of the Superintendents. Various sums were surgested. He was positive that Senator Wood never spoke to him about the salary of the Superintendent in the surface of the other gentlemen outside the door of Senator Wood vas a notorlous lobbyist; he did not know his name; the name of the other

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE. METURN OF M. BUFFET TO PARIS - CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

M. Buffet has returned to Paris from the Vosqes. and conferred with President MacMahon.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. CONCHA FOR SPAIN. A PUBLIC PROCLAMATION-HOW THE CHARACTER OF

THE WAR IS SAID TO HAVE CHANGED. HAVANA, March 2 .- Capt .- Gen. Concha sailed to-day for Spain. He issued a proclamation before his departure in which he says:

I leave you less presperous than you were in 1852 and 1859, as the insurrection still devastates extensive although principally barren portions of the island. I although principally distributed to liberate you from this evil, for I said the war had lasted, and might be prolonged, owing to its peculiar conditions. But the character of the war has changed.

The Captaia-General refers to the foreigners commanding the enemy; terms the insurgents bandits, and declares that their plans in the Cinco-Villas district have been frustrated. He closes by telling the people that, in order to restore peace in the island, it will be necessary for them to sacrifice part of their fortunes, pay the public debt, and maintain the army and navy in an efficient condition. The soldiers, volunteers, and firemen, are complimented for their patriotic services. Gen. Figueroas remains in command of the island as

ACCIDENT ON AN ENGLISH RAILWAY. LONDON, Tuesday, March 2, 1875. A railway accident occurred near Lichfield, Staffordshire, to-day. Thirty persons were injured.

Acting Captain-General.

EUROPEAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM **ҮОКОНАМА.** LONDON, Tuesday, March 2, 1875.

Advices from Yokohama announce that the European troops have been withdrawn from that place.

PROPOSITION TO REORGANIZE THE CANA-DIAN SENATE. TORONTO, Ont., March 2.-In the House of

Commons, Mr. Miller brought up the motion for the reconstitution of the Senate. A long debate ensued. The resolution was carried, 77 to 73.

The resolution proposes that the present Senators hold their seats for life; that Ontario and Quebec each elect tweive, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia each five, and Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia each two Senators. Each member of the Legislative Assemblies is to have only one vote, and the members of such Assemblies are to be eligible for election. The Senate is to elect its own Speaker, who is not to vote except in case of a tie.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Madrid, March 2 .- Additional mail commu nication has been established between Cadiz and Cuba. LONDON, March 2.-The Croydon March Steeple-chases which were to have began to-day were postponed on account of the frost.

London, March 2 .- The managers of the Kensington Oval have refused the use of that building to the Ray. Messrs. Moody and Sankey. It is reported that the latter have engaged the Opera House in the

TORONTO, Ont., March 2 .- The Globe in its ney article this morning says that a severe contraction in the money maket of the Dominion has been go ing on for a couple of weeks past, and has considerably damaged commercial matters. A tighter time for money has not been seen in Cauada for a long time, and a good deal of authoring and alarm has been the natural conse-

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

THE PARTY SATISFIED WITH THEIR PROSPECTS-RE-TURN OF THE GUIDE FOR RE-ENFORCEMENTS. Sioux Ciry, Iowa, March 2 .- John Gordon, who led the Black Hills Expedition from here in October last, returned yesterday and fully confirms the reports telegraphed Sunday night. The party remaining in the peets. They are strongly fortified and are anxiously awaiting reënforcements. Gordon will return about the middle of April, and is confident that he can make the trip in 20 days with a mule team. He brings letters to friends of the party remaining in the Hills and fine specimens of gold. Hills number 26 and are well satisfied with their pros-

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. CINCINNATI, March 2 .- A Western-bound passenger train on the fudianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafavette Railroad was dast night thrown from the track near Lawrenceburs, by a broken axie. A tramp who was stealing a rid on the forward seat of the pos-tal our was instantly silled. There were no other case. A PACIFIC MAIL REVOLUTION

PROBABLE UNION OF INTEREST WITH RIVAL RAILROADS.

EXPECTED CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS -A LARGE INTEREST ACQUIRED BY JAY GOULD -THE CONTROL OF CALIFORNIAN TRAFFIC CON-TEMPLATED-THE PLAN NOT YET CONSUM-

Another of the remarkable revolutions which has characterized the recent management of the Paciflo Mail Steamship Company appears to be impending. For several days past the price of the stock has been gradually advancing amid the general surprise of the street. On Saturday the price closed at 331. Yesterday the stock sold up to 59; closing with heavy trans-actions at 37. The cause of this sudden and sustained advance was the subject of general discussion, few seeming to know what it meant. Among those few, however, it was well under-stood that events were taking place within the Board of Directors which explained the course of the market The proposition was made in the Board to transfer the. control of the Company immediately to Jay Gould.

Application to one of the directors for official infor-mation in the matter elicited the following statement Mr. Jay Gould has acquired a controlling interest in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The amount of the as 100,000 shares. Mr. Gould desires, as he is a bona enable his newly acquired interest to be repre-Steamship Company think so favorably of the matter that an executive session will be held for official consideration of it. They propose, however, that the indebtedness of the Company shall be guaranteed by done, but if the proposed arrangement is carried into effect there will be several resignations immediately, as of Directors, even before the May election.

application was made to Jay Gould for his statement of the case. Mr. Gould said it was true that there was between the railroads interested and the Steamship Pacific Coast for carrying which very low rates were obtained. If an arrangement could be effected both the railroads and the Steamship Company might make some money. Some of the gentlemen interested in the matter had called upon him, Mr. Gould said, to consider the matter, and he had informed them that if a proper adjustment of the existing differences could be had, he would do his utmost to help build up the Pacific Mail Company. He favored the appointment of a Board of Directors for that Company which should embrace representatives of when their interests would be united instead of diverse as at present. A meeting would shortly be held to consi and any publication of the discussion was rather prema-ture. Being asked what effect the proposed combina-tion would have upon the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, formed for the purpose of com that the two companies could run on alternate weeks. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Rauroad had no information to impart concerning the combina-

tion, and referred the inquirer to Mr. Gould. STATEMENTS OF MESSES, HATCH AND GUION Rufus Hatch, in a conversation with a Tribung reporter last evening, stated that there was a movement roads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It was generally understood that Jay Gould owned a control ling interest in the Union Pacific Railroad, and it had been reported recently that he was also a large holder could not say, as he had not looked at the transferpanies mentioned to unite. They had been fighting for a long time, and now that the Government subsidy had en withdrawn, the Steamship Company felt that the best thing to do was to accept the proposition which had been made and to harmonize all conflicting interests. The main points of the union had already been terests. The main points of the union had already been agreed upon, but the details had not yet been arranged. The effect would be to increase the tariff on freights and passengers, which would materially swell the profits. The railroads would gain the most advantage pecuniarily, but there would be a very satisfactory increase in the receipts of the steam-ship line. The line had been running twenty-five sings ouring the past year, but under the new arrangement the expenses. pecunarity, but there would be a very satisfactory increase in the receipts of the steamship line. The line had been running twenty-five ships during the past year, but under the new arrangement the expenses would be reduced hearly one-half. The number of ships would probably be limited to eighteen, and, wherever it could be done with safety, expenses would be cut off. The new order of things would practically create a monopoly for the control of the business between New-York and San Francisco. There was no other way to get from the East to the West except by these roads and the Pacific Mail steamers, unless the disastisfied preferred to walk or to swim. Mr. Hatch concluded by saying that he had been trying for many months to bring about this union, and he was well satisfied that it was the very best thing for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, under all the circumstances. As to the Board of Directors he had not been informed of any changes. There was no necessity of a change in the Board of Directors he had not been informed of any changes. There was no necessity of a change in the Board of accomplish the union, as the present direction thily undershood the advantages the Company would derive from it, and heartily supported it.

William H. Gaion said that the proposed union of interests of the Pacific Railroads and the Steamship Company would probably be consummated within a few days, it was understood that there would be changes in the Board of Directors before the annual election in May. There was a vacancy now in the Board which would be milled, and one of two more were expected. The vacances would probably be arranged within two weeks, and the plan of union perfected. He was not at liberty to give all the details, but it was not improper for him to say that the consolidated interests would be changes in the plan of union perfected. He was not at liberty to give all the details, but it was not improper for him to say that the consolidated interests would be changed the formers. The effect of the proposed u

ness.

Charles J. Osborn was very reticent, but finally said that there was an arrangement in progress to unite the interests of all the companies, but he did not feel authorized to say anything further.

THE OCEAN RIVAL OF PACIFIC MAIL-Cant. George H. Bradbury, agent of the Occidental

and Oriental Steamship Company abroad, has given notice to the representatives of the Company in this city that he has drawn upon them for £10,000 sterling, or \$50,000, to meet the engagements entered into at the Celtic were chartered. These steamers are expected on the Pacific Ocean soon, when they will ply between China and Japan, acting as feeders to the Pacific railroads, which have agreed to take the bulk of the new company's stock.

SUIT AGAINST WM. S. KING.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 2 .- Mr. Edward T. Bartlett of New-York, counsel for the Pacific Mail Company, is now here. He has caused a suit to be begun on behalf of the Company against Wm. 8. King to recover \$125,000 paid the latter by Richard B. Irwin. An attachment has been levied on a large amount of King's real estate.

ARRESTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 2 .- Albert W. Ensor, alias W. H. Murray, is under arrest in this city charged with passing counterfeit National bank notes. He has been involved in some business transactions with one G. A. Mason, alias Watts, who claims to be a detective attached to the secret service of the Government. He went with Mason to Philadelphia to dispose of an invoice of laces and furs which he (Ensor) had received from England, and being unable to affect an advantageous saic to the trade, Mason took the goods off his hands and paid him part in currency. Ensor says the spurious money which he is now under arrest for passing here was a part of that which he received from Mason, and that he did not know it was bad.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. SALT LAKE CITY, March. 2.—Parties in Montana. SALT LAKE CITY, March 2.—The new Mormon

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 2.—The bill to repeal the Local Option in passed the House Smally this mersing by a vote of 124 to 54. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2.—The town of Johnson today gare a small majority against assertation to the City

Providence.

BOSTON, March 2.—An extensive lockout has occurred at the Bosham Woolan Mills, the operative religing to sechal 11 hours per day.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 2.—The House to-day jacons an act appropriating \$5,000 for the Centennial Rabbitities on thirdeliphia next year.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2.—The United Train of